THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Private Sector proposals of aggregate wind power capacity of 670 MW are under discussion with the following State Govts.

(i)	350 MW
(ii) Andhra Pradesh	228 MW
(iii) Tamil Naru	43 MW
(iv) Kerala	25 MW
(v) Karnataka	24 MW

(c) Private Sector Wind Power Projects of total capacity 40 MW have so far been installed and a capacity of 30 MW is under installation. These projects have been taken up in the States of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat after obtaining necessary clearances of the respective State Govts. The capacity of each Private Sector project taken up so far varies between 250 KW to 8 MW.

(d) The incentives from the Central Government mainly include 100 per cent accelerated depreciation, Customs Duty concessions and soft loans from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). Certain States have introduced incentives like banking wheeling and buy back of the energy generated. The Ministry has suggested guidelines to all the States for introduction of uniform incentives including a minimum buy back rate to encourage private sector participation.

Wind Power Potential in the Country

3201. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total wind power potential in the country and what is the percentage of total power generated currently;

(b) whether it is a fact that power generation through wind energy is less than 100 MW at present; if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the details of power generation at present though the wind energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The total wind power potential in the country has been estimated as 20,000 MW. This is about 30 per cent of the present power generating installed capacity of th ecountry.

(b) and (c) A wind power capacity of 80 MW has so far been installed. The wind power programme is of present origin and involves development of a new technology. It has started picking up rapidly only now. The 8th Plan target has been revised to 500 MW from the original target of 100 MW on the basis of likely increase of budgetary support or demonstration projects and increased private sector participation. The explanation of the full potential will depend upon several factors such as identification of sites, availability of suitable grid, increased private sector participation and introduction of suitable policies & promotional incentives by the State Governments.

Electricity Generation Through Solar Ponds

3202. SHRI RAJENDRA PRASAD MODY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian scientists are developing a solar pond designed to generate electricity;

(b) if so, the proposed location of the pond;

(c) the names of States which are most suitable for solar ponds; and

(d) the likely role of solar ponds in meeting energy needs in India in future considering the total power that can be generated by this means?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d) R & D cum demonstration projects on Solar Ponds,

have been undertaken with the involvement of scientific institutions in India at location in Pondicherry, Bhuj (Gujarat), Bhavnagar (Gujarat), and Bangalore (Karnataka) mostly for heating applications. The Solar Pond at Bhuj which was commissioned recently is supplying hot water to a milk dairy. Solar ponds have not been found to be cost effective for power generation but could prove useful for heating purposes particularly for use in industries and for applications in dairies, hospitals, hotels and commercial establishments. Solar Ponds can be established in states with high solar energy availability without heavy rainfall.

Power Generation from Garbage in Tamil Nadu

3203. SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN:
SHRI J. S. RAJU:
SHRI MISA R. GANESAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the proposal of a project for power generation from garbage in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether Tamil Nadu Government has sought any financial assistance for this project.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government are aware of the proposal of Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) and a private firm to set up a project in Joint Sector at a cost of Rs. 19 crores for power generation from garbage.

(b) No financial assistance has been sought by Tamil Nadu Government so far.

गुजरात में पवन चक्कियां

3204. श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुल्क : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के भीतर गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जिलों में कितनी पवन चक्कियां स्थापित की गई;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पवन चक्कियों के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई योजना चालू की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस योजना में विदेशी पूंजी निवेश के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं; यदि हां तो इस सहायता का किस प्रकार से उपयोग किए जाने की संभावना है;

(ङ) इस संबंध में निबंधन एवं शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(च) उक्त विदेशी सहायता धनराशि को कहां और किस प्रकार खर्च किया जायेगा ?

गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. कृष्ण कुमार) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में 11 पवन विद्युत जनत्र लगाए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) बड़े पैमाने पर पवन विद्युत उत्पादन को निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है :–

(I) केन्द्र सरकार की आंशिक सहायता से प्रदर्शन पवन फार्म परियोजनाएं।

(II) उदार ऋणों के माध्यम से निजी क्षेत्र परियोजनाएं।

(III) निजी निवेश के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहन से चलने वाली परियोजनाएं।

अपेक्षाकृत अच्छे निजी क्षेत्र की सहभागिता और लगभग पूर्ण वाणिज्यीकरण